

notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to May 25, 1990.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

June 28, 1990

[H. Con. Res. 347]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, June 28, 1990, or Friday, June 29, 1990, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, July 10, 1990, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Thursday, June 28, 1990, or Friday, June 29, 1990, or Saturday, June 30, 1990, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader, or his designee, it stand in recess or stand adjourned until 9:30 ante meridiem on Tuesday, July 10, 1990, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to June 28, 1990.

WHALES—CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

June 29, 1990

[H. Con. Res. 287]

Whereas whales are a unique marine resource of great esthetic and scientific interest and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem; Whereas the indefinite moratorium on commercial whale killing adopted by the International Whaling Commission in 1982 to take effect in 1986 is subject to review and reconsideration in 1990; Whereas this moratorium has not yet resulted in a full cessation of whale killing for commerce;

Whereas there remain great uncertainties as to the true status of whale populations, due to the difficulty of studying them, their slow reproductive rate, and the unpredictability of their recovery even when fully protected;

Whereas whales are subject to grave environmental threats from nonhunting causes such as pollution, loss of habitat, increased shipping, oil and gas exploration, and the use of driftnets and

other nonselective fishing techniques, which underscore the need for special safeguards for whale survival;

Whereas the International Whaling Commission has not yet demonstrated its capability for strict and truly international monitoring and enforcement, and for insistence on humane killing methods;

Whereas powerful moral and ethical questions have been raised regarding the killing of whales for profit; and

Whereas a full decade free of whale killing for commercial purposes is the bare minimum necessary to seek satisfactory answers to the questions, concerns, and uncertainties cited above: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) United States policy should promote the maximum conservation and protection of the world's whale populations;

(2) toward that goal, the United States should work to continue the International Whaling Commission moratorium on the commercial killing of whales and maintain zero catch limits for all whale stocks for at least another decade, that is, to the year 2000 or beyond;

(3) in addition, the United States should work to strengthen the International Whaling Commission as the indispensable organization for safeguarding for future generations the great natural resources represented by the whale stocks, and should encourage the Commission to establish and carry out long-term programs of nonlethal research and comprehensive assessment for all whale stocks on a global basis, including small cetaceans; and

(4) in so promoting the conservation and protection of the world's whale populations, the United States should make the fullest use of diplomatic channels, appropriate domestic and international law, and all other available means.

Agreed to June 29, 1990.

HONORABLE WILLIAM D. FORD PORTRAIT PRESENTATION—HOUSE PRINT

July 10, 1990

[H. Con. Res. 272]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the transcript of proceedings of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives on March 21, 1990, incident to presentation of a portrait of the Honorable William D. Ford, shall be printed as a House document, with illustrations and suitable binding.

SEC. 2. In addition to the usual number, 125 casebound copies of such document shall be printed for the use of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives.

Agreed to July 10, 1990.